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WILBUR MACEY STONE

Lilliputian Newspapers

By JAMES D. HENDERSON

Scrivener of the LXIVmos

Foreword

By R. W. G. VAIL

Librarian, American Antiquarian Society

ACHILLE J. ST. ONGE

Worcester, Massachusetts

MCMXXXVI

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To

WILBUR MACEY STONE
DEAN OF MICROBIBLIOPHILES

THIS LITTLE ESSAY
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

*in appreciation for his having "inoculated
this writer with a new bug," as he at
one time inscribed "with abject
apologies" in his "Snuff
Box Full of Bibles"*

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PRIZE *little things, nor think it all*
That men small things preserve

ABRAHAM COWLEY

FOREWORD

THOSE of us who, in gathering our own lilliputian libraries have run across occasional miniature newspapers, have found them exceedingly interesting. Whether they were produced to honor the Queen, her Doll's House, or merely as a dodge to catch subscribers and advertisers, they are sufficiently scarce and attractive to arrest the attention of the most exacting of microphiles. And now the greatest of all collectors of little books, the Scrivener of the world-wide fellowship of the LXIVmos, has dipped into his collection and his remarkable knowledge of the tiny tomes of all nations to charm us with a volume on miniature newspapers and magazines.

Many a staid and famous journal has had its miniature edition, and many a learned library has industriously collected such issues, so it cannot be that this is a small-boy hobby even though it is small in format. Even the dignified New York Times has suggested that it might be willing to publish an octavo rag paper edition of itself for the greater convenience of those wishing to keep its bound files within easy and convenient reach.

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Now-a-days we are hearing more and more of the plans of our great libraries to reproduce our newspaper files on motion-picture film, thus preserving our news print in a form little larger than a postage stamp. This is micro-journalism with a vengeance, but it is practical, too, for it preserves our crumbling, wood-pulp files in permanent form, and in such small compass that one person could easily walk off with an entire file of the New York Times and store it in his coat closet. Imagine that! But, you ask, how about reading it? Simplest thing in the world! Just insert your reel of film in a projector, press a lever, and there, on the ground glass, is the full-sized newspaper waiting for you to read. And pressing the lever is much easier than turning a bulky, folio, newspaper page. In this way, for a cent or two a page, you can have in your library a full file of any newspaper or a copy of any book or manuscript, even if the original is in the British Museum. Then, if you are interested in illuminated manuscripts, you can, by using color photography, have a complete copy in all its glorious coloring of the Golden Gospels of Henry VIII or the Book of Kells, and all in such compact space that you could hide it in your humidor.

So miniature newspapers aren't so very ridiculous

FOREWORD

after all, and in the years to come we shall see thousands of them neatly preserved on films. With this new development just under way, it is interesting to see what previous efforts have been made to preserve our great newspapers in little format. Let us then, without more ado, turn to the first historian of micro-journalism, and see what he has to tell us of the miniature papers of the past.

R. W. G. VAIL

“ RAISON D'ÊTRE ”

IT WOULD be interesting to know the motivating causes responsible for men's hobbies. Just why does a prominent and successful engineer devote his spare time to collecting dolls? Why does a Supreme Court Judge collect razors? What interest does an industrial executive find in dusty old bottles? Why do people in all walks of life specialize in some branch of book-collecting, which might appear to be entirely foreign to their ordinary pursuits of life? What inspired the beginning and where do the items come from that form these collections?

Of course, each collector could tell an interesting story both as to the cause and to the result. So far as I am concerned, my interest has been for many years in the collecting of the world's smallest books. There has been a very definite reason for the beginning and a fascination in the doing.

Many years ago I had purchased in Stratford a tiny and most delightful little bookcase containing some forty small volumes of Shakespeare, each bound in leather, about 2 by 1½ inches in size, perfectly readable and pleasant to handle. Its acquisition was

inspired not primarily by literary leanings but rather because of its unique diminutive perfection and decorative value. Retrospectively, I am inclined to believe that the price was not altogether an unimportant factor.

For many years, this now prized little literary treasure was valued simply as one of those "when I was abroad purchases," and then came an evening when the eyes of a discerning friend alighted on the tiny case hanging on an inconspicuous wall of my library. His enthusiastic admiration was so sincere and spontaneous that the mellow satisfaction and the pride of possession gradually asserted itself, to the end that I wondered if there were other small books in the world. Would it be possible to acquire a complete library in miniature of the world's best literature, and, if so, where to find them?

By accident, there came to me a newspaper story of the famous doll's house, made for England's Queen Mary by devoted craftsmen of her Empire. In this article I learned of the book of the Queen's Doll House, in two volumes, the second of which, edited by E. V. Lucas, told the story of the Doll House library and its little books. Later, I acquired the book published by the *Daily Telegraph* and Methuen &

“ RAISON D'ÊTRE ”

Co., of London, entitled *Everybody's Book of the Queen's Doll House*. There were other tiny books in the world than my Shakespeare Library, but where were they?

“ I shot an arrow into the air
It fell to earth, I knew not where



I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth I knew not where.



Long, long afterward in an oak
I found the arrow still unbroke;
And the song from beginning to end
I found again in the heart of a friend.”

LONGFELLOW — *Arrow and the Song*

And so I shot arrows into the air, arrows in the form of cards printed in English, German, French, and Italian. I shot these cards at booksellers in every part of the world, thousands of them, and they bring reverberations to this day in the form of bushels of booksellers' catalogues, many of which are of intrinsic literary value.

And I breathed songs into the air, songs of hope, plaintive petitions to book folk and librarians to aid

me in locating these elusive little tomes. Yes, I found the song in the heart of a friend, a delightful character, for such he is, a personality among bibliophiles, none other than Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone, the Dean of Micro-bibliophiles, and the author of many fascinating little brochures and books, one of them being *A Snuff Box Full of Bibles*.

Thus was I launched upon an interesting voyage in quest of miniature books. The acquisition of these tiny literary treasures has, however, been of far less comfort and value than the friendships and contacts made, not always in person, more frequently by correspondence: Wilbur Macey Stone; Robert K. Shaw, Worcester Librarian; Ruth Grannis, Grolier Club, New York City; Hugh Tregaskis, London; Eben Francis Thompson, Omarian Scholar, and Creator of the world's smallest book; Charles Meigs, Publisher of the tiny Rubaiyat, and who for thirty years prior to the advent of Mr. Thompson's little book held the unchallenged distinction of sponsor of the world's smallest book; George A. Ball of Muncie, Indiana, Industrialist and Bibliophile; Robert W. G. Vail, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, which Society was founded by Isaiah Thomas, and presided over to

“ RAISON D'ÊTRE ”

the time of his death by the late President Calvin Coolidge; Walter de la Mare, who in his *Memoirs of a Midget* told the story of a miniature library; Charles H. Taylor, Publisher of the *Boston Globe*, — and countless others.

Frequently I was beset with doubts as to the wisdom of spending time in the collection of miniature books, and seeking moral support I addressed myself to prominent collectors and literary friends throughout the world, asking them this question, “ Why collect miniature books? They are too small to read.” The replies I received were very comforting, and inspired me to continue my own efforts.

Walter de la Mare answered the question thusly: “ Why is *homo sapiens* usually so long, so broad, and so heavy? Why does he laugh? Why doesn't he? Why does he ask why? . . . As for the plea that miniature books are worthless because one cannot read them, a less irrational complaint would be that many common-sized books are worthless because one can.”

Wilbur Macey Stone answered: “ It is no earthly use but satisfying a lasting delight to the serious-minded who consider themselves mature. Miniature books offer in all respects of paper, typography, illus-

tration, and binding, that is in all the arts of the book, everything to be found in volumes of larger *format* except size; and since when was size a criterion of beauty? ”

The late George H. Sargent, eminent reviewer, critic, and booklover, states: “ Because they represent to the collector a desire satisfied. Possibly the desire may not be founded upon reason. Many desires are not, but that is not the question. If collecting of miniature books contributes to one’s happiness, let him collect. I once knew a very capable stenographer who collected the different kinds of paper clips she could get, but she neither used them on letters or for a necklace. She simply satisfied the desire to collect, and that was enough, as it is for any collector.”

And so I became a collector — a collector of miniature books. And now, if I may be permitted to revert to the Queen’s Doll House. I could not hope to possess so beautiful a toy. But it did form the germ of an idea — why not possess a miniature library which would house small bookcases in which I could deposit the results of my collection labors. Yes, I had built into my bookcase a library surrounded by large books, furnished with reproductions of famous Colonial bits, with a cheery fireplace at one end, illumined by tiny

red electric-lights, in front of which were “ comfy ” stuffed chairs. The walls of the library were lined with reproductions of famous bookcases. On the arm of the chair I wanted to place a small newspaper such as was pictured in the library of the Queen’s Doll House, and, through the courtesy of the *London Times*, I secured a copy of their miniature newspaper made for the Queen’s Doll House. There it is in my tiny library, waiting for the tiny head of the house, who in my dreams comes to enjoy this comfortable little library.

Then came the second idea — were there other tiny newspapers in the world? Yes, there were tiny newspapers and magazines, for they rested in the library of the Queen’s Doll House. Thus, I became interested in the second phase of miniature collecting.

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AMERICAN

THE TINY reproductions of newspapers and magazines are attractive items for any collector, particularly for those interested in things diminutive. From a mechanical point of view, it is safe to say that very few, if any, of these little sheets were printed from movable types. In almost every instance they are made from photographically reduced plates. It would be interesting to know why they have been issued. Perhaps to prove the fact that they can be thus made in tiny *format*; perhaps as a bit of advertising matter inexpensive to mail; perhaps as souvenirs of some special edition of the paper, or anniversary occasion, which seems to be the logical reason.

We know why the *London Times* was issued in miniature, as well as some of the small English magazines — of which more later, for they were destined to be perpetuated in the library of the Queen's Doll House.

The earliest daily newspaper example, of which the writer has a record, is that of the *New York Observer* of Saturday, May 17, 1823, being Volume 1,

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Number 1, and what the prospectus on the front page stated was to be a newspaper principally occupied with religious intelligence. The miniature is, in size, $9\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, four pages, five columns to the page. It is recorded in the prospectus in the first column that, at the time of this publication, "It is estimated that in the whole union there are at least 500 newspaper establishments, from which are issued annually more than 30,000,000 printed sheets, a number much greater, it is believed, than is circulated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, although the population of those two islands is more than double that of the United States." Appearing on the front page are commendations of this new paper signed by various clergymen of New York and New Jersey, who, in the main, state that they have carefully perused the prospectus of the *New York Observer*, and, being well assured of the capacity with which its editorial concerns will be conducted, and its evangelical character sustained, that the newspaper will be a success.

It is through the courtesy of the New York State Library at Albany, New York, that this item and the one to follow were loaned to the writer in the preparation of this essay.

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The second miniature from the New York State Library is that of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of Friday morning, March 25, 1836, being Volume 1, Number 1; in size, 9 by 6½ inches, four pages, four columns to the page. This reproduction was issued on March 27, 1906, in "seventy years development in a newspaper history" by publishers of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. In the announcement to the public on page 2, we read:

"In offering to the public another newspaper, we are fully aware of the objection which may be urged that the community is already over-stocked with this commodity. It is true that throughout the land, and more especially in our great cities, newspapers abound; the whole number daily issued almost amounted to millions. But it is also true that a large portion of our population not only desirous of reading but impelled to read by the most elevated of motives, the desire of improvement, are without the fertile source of useful information, a newspaper. . . . Encouraged then by the patronage which is bestowed upon the Penny Press in New York, and, fully aware of the intelligence and method of improvement which pervades the population of Philadelphia, we have ventured upon the experiment of

publishing a 'penny paper,' entitled the *Public Ledger*."

Among the many typical advertisements of the time is the following:

"WANTED — A young man of respectable connections, good-looking, and well bred, is desirous of obtaining a partner in the domestic concerns of life. He is now engaged in a profitable mercantile house, and would like to locate in the interior of the city. Any lady who would be willing to give her heart and hand in this most glorious enterprise would do well to embrace the present opportunity as but few better chances could be had. Address a line to B. E. L. through the Post Office, or a call at No. 314 Market Street will be attended to."

The *Boston Transcript* issued an eight-page edition bearing the date of February 9, 1874, and a number in the upper, left-hand corner indicates that the total number of the paper from the date of its first issue totaled 14,354. In size, the little paper measures 6 by 4¾ inches, is seven columns wide, and doubtless was issued as a souvenir to commemorate the removal of the paper to its new home, a towering skyscraper of five stories!

Advertising matter was carried on every page, even

to a small portion in the lower, right-hand corner of the front page, while the entire last page is devoted to advertisements. This was followed by another edition of the *Boston Transcript* of the same size, just mentioned, and numbered 14,475, dated July 1, 1874. This issue can be accounted for only by the popularity of the earlier number, and the perhaps continued pride in the new home of the paper; for once more a cut of the building occupied a conspicuous position in the top, right-hand corner of the paper.

The latest miniature issue of the *Boston Transcript* is that of Wednesday, May 6, 1936, in size $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the standard seven columns. This edition reproduced pages 1, 14, 15, and 13, and a facsimile is placed in the pocket at the back of this little book. The feature story is headed "Italian Army Sets Up Rule in Addis Ababa," while the balance of the front-page news discusses State and National political issues.

In the Brooklyn (New York) Public Library is a miniature copy of the *Brooklyn Sunday Sun* for May 17, 1874, being Number 25, of Volume 1. In size, it is 7 by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, six columns wide, and comprises four pages. The front page is devoted largely to matters of political interest. The third page

is made up of advertisements set in more or less an amateurish style. We are advised at the bottom of the page that the circulation of this paper is larger by far than the combined circulation of three of the four dailies published in Brooklyn. On page 2 is a full-page illustration of the Brooklyn Sunday Sun Building, which gives us a glimpse of the Victorian architecture of the day, with two large gas-lamp posts in front of the building.

The principal item of news that would interest the modern generation is a personal item as follows, found on the fourth page:

“ The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher decided to turn his summer vacation to account in completing the second volume of his *Life of Christ*. The amount of mental labor which Mr. Beecher has performed during the last year is extraordinary, even for him. There are clergymen who would do more and better if they attended to their own business, and we are sure it is by attending to his own business that Mr. Beecher does so much and does so well. The pastor of Plymouth Church has been instrumental in settling hundreds of quarrels in his time. He never made one in his own church or outside of it.”

This little paper was not printed on regular news-

paper stock, and the four pages were printed on a single sheet. The copy in the Brooklyn Public Library is an eight-page reproduction on a single sheet, four of the pages being a duplicate of the other four. The Reference Librarian comments as follows:

“ Though corresponding as to date, it differs materially from the description given in Joseph Gavit’s List of the *American Newspaper Reprints* in the New York Public Library Bulletin for April, 1931.

“ I may add that on the reverse of the sheet is the penciled note, apparently made in this Library at the time of receipt: ‘ Presented by F. M. Grant, Publisher, January 9, 1875.’ ”

An interesting little amateur monthly was the *Hartford Era* of Hartford, Connecticut, published by young Will L. Washburn. Its size was 7 by 5 inches, two columns wide. The subject matter was largely of intimate nature, as one would expect from youthful publishers of a small monthly paper issued at the annual subscription price of ten cents a year *in advance*. The issues of November and December, 1879, have been loaned to the author by Wilbur Macey Stone for recording purposes in this book. Among the editorials we glean that “ The editor of the *Clypa* says he thinks up all of his editorials while in

bed just before going to sleep. Just so. It proves what we had always thought. All of his articles are the result of downright lying."

The *Providence Evening Press* for December 5, 1882, reproduced an issue, in size $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, a four-page edition, eight columns, the first two columns to the left being filled with advertising. Modern scare headlines are missing, and the general set-up of the front page is not unlike the *Boston Transcript*. Six columns of the second and front pages were devoted to advertising of everything from coal to corsets. On the fourth page, six columns were also devoted to advertising, the outstanding advertisement being a large picture of a whale with a great white spot in the center of his body, bearing the words "Soapine Did It." This was advertising the famous old soap powder, Soapine, the dirt killer. This little newspaper is in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass.

Baltimore, Maryland, is not to be outdone in the perpetuation of one of its newspapers in miniature. This was *The Day* of Wednesday, November 8, 1882, an evening (excluding Sunday) paper, of seven columns. The reproduction is $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches in size, and comprises four pages. The front page news

is unimportant and largely political in character. The last two pages are entirely of advertisements, as well as four of the seven columns on the editorial page. One of the small editions would indicate that *The Day* had democratic leanings, for we read, "The *London Daily Telegraph* says that 'Englishmen can hardly be expected to contemplate with equanimity the seeming probability that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat.' Nobody asked them to," concludes the editorial. This little paper is from the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone.

A reproduction of a well known magazine, *The Youth's Companion*, to one-quarter the size of the original issue, to be exact, $7\frac{7}{8}$ by 5 inches, bears the date of the first issue of this publication, April 16, 1827. It was reproduced many years later, and contained four pages of three columns each without advertising matter. The publishers at that time, Willis and Rand, published another periodical of general interest known as the *Boston Recorder*, which devoted a part of its space to departments for children and youths. The surplus of material offered for use in these departments over-taxed the columns of the *Boston Recorder*, so that the publishers, feeling that

"This is a day of peculiar care for youth," made the following announcement:

"Our Children are born to higher destinies than their fathers; they will be actors in a far advanced period of the church and the world. Let their minds be formed, their hearts prepared, and their characters molded for the scenes and the duties of a brighter day."

Thus a new periodical was launched. It is just as true today, of course, but *The Youth's Companion* is no more. After a hundred years of splendid service, it passed out of the picture a few years ago, and merged its existence with another publication — *The American Boy*.

The late George H. Sargent, scholarly editor of the rare-book column of the *Boston Transcript*, had in his collection a miniature copy of the *Christian Register*, a Boston publication, of January 6, 1887, being 4¼ by 3½ inches in size, and four columns wide. He also owned a copy of the miniature *Tory Hill Bulletin*, dated March, 1886, 2½ by 2 inches in size, concerning which he once remarked, "Worse printing than the Davos-Plate imprints."

Upon his demise, the first edition of this little paper came into my possession from Mrs. Sargent.

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I suspect from reading this diminutive news sheet that Mr. Sargent knew what he was talking about when he commented upon its printing, for it gives every evidence of having been edited and published by him. The editorial advises us that "We are strictly independent. President Cleveland may appoint Dan Manning or 'One-Eyed Jake' as a member of his Cabinet for all we care. We have our own view of the silver question, which is, whether the coinage is stopped or not, we would like a little more of that already in circulation." This little paper is, of course, an amateur creation, and undoubtedly inspired Mr. Sargent to enter the newspaper profession.

The American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, of which the late President Calvin Coolidge was President at the time of his death, has in its collection seven or eight miniature newspapers. One of them is the *New York Tribune* of March 12, 1874, in size 6 by 5 inches, an eight-page edition, six columns wide. The lead story on the front page records the death of Charles Sumner, "the end of a noble career." This occupies the first five columns on the front page, the last column being devoted to Washington news. The fourth page carries an editorial on Sumner's death, while the fifth page carries a full-page

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etching of the deceased. The interior pages, which would be the second and third, and sixth and seventh pages, are very largely advertising matter pertaining to the *Tribune* itself, carrying various testimonials on the part of individuals and other newspapers as to the good standing of the publication.

The print is fine but can be easily read with a strong magnifying glass.

Another issue of the *New York Tribune* in miniature is dated April 20, 1881, a six-column page, in size $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The set-up on the front page is entirely at variance with the modern method of displaying news, for there are no heavy headlines, and the paper has a very even appearance. This edition is Volume LXI, Number 12585. The back page carries a full advertisement of a clothing- and furnishing-goods company, then on Broadway, at the corner of Chambers Street. (New York Public Library)

The publishers of the *Chicago Evening Post* issued a reproduction of their edition of November 28, 1896, in size $9\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 inches, four pages, seven columns to the page. At that time, the paper was apparently seven years old, and sold for 2¢ per copy. An insert on a separate page announces that this is a miniature

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copy of the second annual back number of the *Chicago Evening Post*, issued Saturday, November 28, 1896, together with some of the favorable comments which were made upon it. The copy before me is a photostatic copy of an original in the New York Public Library.

Another item in the collection is an edition of the *Worcester Evening Gazette* of Wednesday Evening, September 6, 1882, in size $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, eight pages, seven columns wide. This issue was evidently a special edition marking the opening of the New England Fair, for the second, sixth, and last pages carry many illustrations of various industries in Worcester at the time, such as the E. W. Vaill Folding Chair Factory, the J. H. and G. M. Walker Shoe Factory, the L. J. Knowles & Bro. Loom Works, and the Taylor & Farley Organ Factory.

Organs must have been a popular item in the household in those days, for there are no less than four advertisements for home organs. The fourth and fifth pages are very largely filled with advertisements of local business enterprises, clothing stores, printing offices, business colleges, guns, revolvers, and fishing tackle.

Another item is a sixteen-page magazine known as

the *New York Reader*, a miscellany of entertaining and instructive literature. The date is January 3, 1874, and this copy is Volume 1, Number 1. In size, the little magazine is $4\frac{3}{8}$ by 3 inches, and is filled with fiction stories. The last page calls attention to the fact that this is "a great curiosity, the smallest printing ever executed being a miniature facsimile, being a first number of the *New York Reader* reduced to one-tenth the size by the Photo Engraving Company, 62 Cortland Street, New York. The *New York Reader* is the People's paper, cheap and excellent, is handsomely illustrated, and contains sixteen pages of novels, stories, and sketches by the best authors. It inserts no advertisements, devoting its entire space to its readers."

At the time this little paper was issued, the magazine had evidently been going for some time, for the advertisement advises the reader to get Number 15, which contains the opening chapters of *A Desperate Deed*.

The American Antiquarian Society also has an interesting item — a reproduction of the *San Francisco Chronicle* of April 24, 1880, in size 7 by 5 inches, in nine-column paper, of four pages, all of the columns heavily leaded. This was a memorial issue to

the memory of Charles de Young, the founder of the newspaper, who was assassinated on April 20, 1880. A full-page picture of the founder occupies the back page. The front page was entirely occupied, with the exception of the first column, by classified advertising, among them the so-called Personal Columns, the first one of which bears the large initial "M," and follows with the line, "Will see you this evening at eight o'clock." Another is headed EDITH — "Yes, we shall all go. Come along. Going to have a good time. *Elsie*." Still another — EFFIE — "What you ask is impossible. Funds are too low at present. *Drummer*."

Evidently, San Francisco did not have sufficient important news to place on the front page and thus replace such prattle as appears in the column of Personals.

Boston, Massachusetts, has contributed another interesting item in the *Boston Weekly Advertiser*, 7½ by 6 inches in size, and dated Friday, October 12, 1883. This was an eight-page sheet selling for five cents per copy, *sans* advertising matter on the front page. This issue is Number 43 of Volume LXXIII. While reading matter and advertising appear on the same page, they are separated; that is to say,

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the reading columns are to the left of the page, unbroken by advertising matter, and, conversely, advertising on the right of the page is not broken into by reading matter.

And while we are still on the subject of Boston publications, shall we peruse for a moment a copy of the *Boston Daily Globe* for October 1, 1890, an eight-page paper, eight columns wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, readable without the aid of a glass. It boasts proudly of a daily circulation of 146,391 and for Sundays 141,518. Jordan Marsh Company, the great Boston dry-goods merchants, are conspicuously advertised on the front page, offering Seal Plush Sacques for Ladies at \$25.00 each. The principal news-article dealt with the passage of the famous McKinley Tariff Bill in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 27, after a masterful address by Senator Carlisle "who electrified the Senate."

The New York State Historical Association of Ticonderoga, New York, have in their collection a small edition of the *Troy Weekly Times*, for December 1, 1881. The newspaper is in size $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nine columns to the page, comprising four pages. Advertising is restricted to the extreme outside columns of the paper. Headlines are conspicuous by

their absence. The reading matter seems to be entirely unbroken by captions, and it would appear to be a very tiring newspaper to read.

The *New York Sun* under date of November 7, 1931, issued a complete reproduction of forty pages, in size $5\frac{1}{8}$ by 4 inches, carrying as one of the lead stories, "Japanese Rush Reënforcements to protect Nonni Bridgehead." This little paper is readable without a glass, easy to handle, and suggests the possibility of reproduction of similar sized newspapers which chronicle historical events of the past.

A much more ambitious small edition of the *New York Sun* was that of December 12, 1931. This was a complete paper of forty pages, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches in size, being equal to the ordinary letterhead. On page 3 is a two-column picture of Adolf Hitler, with the caption:

WOULD BE GERMANY'S MUSSOLINI

*Hitler, a man without a Country, has had an
Extraordinary Rise to power*

"Should Germany follow the lead of other European countries in accepting a dictator — for that is what Adolf Hitler probably would amount to — Hindenburg of the grim jaw and the flowing whiskers, typifying the Germany of the Hohenzollerns,

and of Prussian militarism, will be ousted by a little Austrian with a comic mustache and the features of a poet, a man just half the President's age."

Mr. Edwin S. Friendly, Business Manager of *The Sun*, advises me that: "These reduced editions were not produced to commemorate any anniversary, but as a promotion matter, better to acquaint certain people with *The Saturday Sun*."

It certainly would be interesting to have a file of tiny newspapers regarding events of the Revolution, the War of 1812, important political events since the beginning of our Republic; the Surrender of Lee to General Grant; the Assassination of President Lincoln; the Blowing up of the Maine in Havana; and similar important news-recordings.

Such a theme inspired the writing of a recent book by Mr. Laurence Greene, *America Goes to Press*. This book begins with the story of the Boston Tea Party in the language of a Colonial Reporter, and concludes with a story from the *Natchez Democrat*, with the date line, Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914 — recording the Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, which act set in motion the World War. Had this book reproduced facsimile pages of newspapers of yesterday, it would have been far more

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interesting to the reader and much more valuable as an edition to a working library.

While articles from the newspapers, because of the time-element involved, cannot be correct in every detail, such a series of little newspapers would give a clear and complete history of America, and in the opinion of the writer would be uncolored and undimmed by the passing of time.

The publishers of the *New York Times* had this thought in mind when they issued a Seventy-fifth Anniversary Edition of their paper, dated September 18, 1926. In this edition were facsimile reproductions of front pages of the *Times* which chronicled famous world events. Front pages of the publication were at the same time reproduced in size 10½ by 8½ inches, on a very thin paper and issued as a souvenir bound in cloth. These can hardly be called miniatures in the sense that we have been describing previous papers, but they are certainly very small editions of the *New York Times*.

The earliest of these was dated September 18, 1854, and the last November 11, 1918, announcing the Signing of the Armistice. I have found these intensely interesting and informative. For instance, in the reproduction of August 17, 1858, I read that the

ocean telegraph, or, as we know it, the cable, has been completed, and that it is a triumphant completion of the great work of the century. Queen Victoria cables to President Buchanan as follows:

“ Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.”

The interesting part of this story is, that after the message was the word “ Note — The above message was received by the President with some doubts as to its authenticity,” but the matter was relieved of all doubt by the following message from the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line:

TRINITY BAY, Monday, *August 16th* — 7 P.M.

“ The message to the President purporting to be from the Queen actually came over the Atlantic Cable from Valencia, Ireland, and is unquestionably authentic. The President’s reply will be sent as soon as received. A. MACKAY, *Supt.*”

Still others, under date of April 13, 1861, carry as a lead — “ The war commenced as first gun fired by Fort Moultrie against Fort Sumter.” The issue of April 4, 1865, announced to a rejoicing nation that Grant captures Richmond; followed by the issue of

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April 10, 1865, announcing the surrender of General Lee and his whole army. The tragic news of the assassination of President Lincoln followed on April 15, 1865.

In order that I may pass down to posterity a complete file, I send to the photostater front pages of all newspapers of late days which carry important news events, such as the death of President Harding, the death of President Coolidge, the Repeal of Prohibition, the Lindbergh Kidnapping, the death of King George of England, and have these front pages reproduced the same size as these *New York Times* issues, which we have been discussing. Thus, I am able at any time to have a chronological history of the great events of the world in very readable, concise form.

The New York Public Library has in its files a copy of the *New York Times*, dated June 10, 1919, in size 7¼ by 5¾ inches, a forty-page edition, eight columns to the page, this issue being Volume LXVIII, Number 22417. The principal news story on the front page concerns the Peace Treaty, which had just been made public by the Senate, after a warm debate, the vote being 47 to 24. In a box at the top of the page, is a cablegram by President Wilson to Senator Hitchcock as follows:

"I am heartily glad that you have demanded an investigation with regard to the possession of texts of the Treaty by unauthorized persons. I have felt that it was highly undesirable officially to communicate the text of a document which is still in negotiation and subject to change. Anyone who has possession of the official English text has what he is clearly not entitled to have or to communicate. I have felt in honor bound to act in the same spirit and in the same way as the representatives of the other great powers in this matter, and am confident that my fellow-countrymen will not expect me to break faith with them. I hope the investigation will be most thoroughly prosecuted."

Another interesting miniature edition is that of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, dated Monday morning, November 17, 1913, containing twenty-four pages, seven columns wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in size. This little paper is literally teeming with news, the most important event recorded being the announcement that the United States may break with Mexico in forty-eight hours. It is not as readable, even with a glass, as the *New York Sun* is without the glass, but is nevertheless a very interesting little item.

LILLIPUTIAN NEWSPAPERS

Mark Sullivan, in his intensely interesting book *The zoties*, being Volume VI of his series *Our Times*, pictured the upper half of a unique newspaper item which owed its being to the "outlaw" strike of New York newspaper pressmen. On September 18, 1923, twenty-five hundred web-pressmen went on strike, and all but one of the large Metropolitan newspapers failed to appear. The strike lasted a week. It was not approved by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union of North America, of which George L. Berry was President. Through the efforts of Mr. Berry and his organization, ten of the New York daily newspapers united in issuing, on September 19, 1923, an eight-page paper eliminating all advertising other than that of the theatres. The heading of the issue was as follows:

The Combined New York Morning Newspapers

NEW YORK AMERICAN	THE NEW YORK TIMES
THE NEW YORK HERALD	NEW YORK TRIBUNE
THE JOURNAL OF	THE WORLD
COMMERCE	NEW YORKER STAATS
DAILY NEWS	ZEITUNG
THE MORNING	IL PROGRESSO ITALO
TELEGRAPH	AMERICANO

[illegible]

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Prominent on the front page in a two-column box is a copy of President Berry's announcement to the members of the New York Web Pressmen's Union 25, calling on the members to return to their work.

Through the courtesy of the *New York Times* an original copy of one of these editions was loaned our publishers for reproduction. This little miniature, 6 by 4½ inches in size, now reposes in a pocket in the back of this book, and becomes a convenient record for collectors of newspaper items. The quality of the paper on which the original was printed was so inferior as to render it almost useless for future preservation.

The publishers of the *Worcester Telegram*, out of deference to the fact that this little book is being published in Worcester, Massachusetts, have contributed a reproduction of their paper of January 21, 1936, the feature story being the "Death of England's Great King George." This little paper is 5½ by 4½ inches in size, comprising four pages. It is perfectly legible under a glass, and reposes in the pocket at the back of this book.

LILLIPUTIAN NEWSPAPERS

AMATEUR NEWSPAPERS

There lie before me two copies of a little paper carrying the title *The Magnet*, Number 5, dated March 21, 1882, and Number 6 dated April 11, 1882, printed on a small press by Messrs. R. Saltonstall, N. Rantoul, and E. Machado, ambitious youngsters, then, in Salem, Massachusetts, well-known business men today. Only 3 by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size, containing four pages, both issues announce under the caption *Notices* — “On account of sickness, we omit the editorials.” Number 5, under the heading *Wanted*, asks for more subscribers. Similar amateur publications occur all over the world, are well worth gathering in and usually repay any time spent in reading them.

The New York Public Library have a great many amateur newspapers. They have loaned the writer, for compilation of this book, several of the smaller ones to which reference is now made.

The first is the *Daily Fraud* which claims to be the smallest daily newspaper ever published, the one in question being Volume 1, Number 1, and dated September xxiv, with no year date. It is four pages, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with very little news matter,

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largely advertising; and was apparently issued in Warsaw, Indiana, during some Fair.

Then comes *The Mammoth*, Volume 1, Number 1, issued from Otterville, Iowa, dated August 15, '77; being the same size as the little *Daily Fraud* $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with subject matter across the entire page. We are advised that the subscription rate is 3 cents for six months. The paper does not appear to warrant a much larger annual subscription rate. Here again, news or even personal items are conspicuous by their absence.

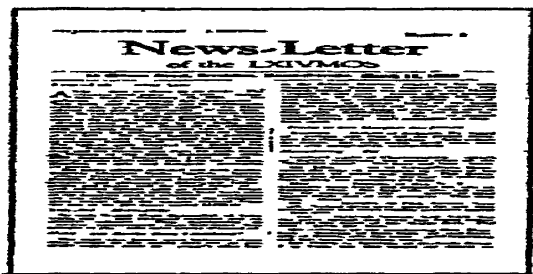
Then comes the paper known as *Little But Loud*, Volume 1, Number 1, September '78, published in Newborn, North Carolina, in size $2\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with subject matter across the page and no columns. The subscription rate of this paper is 20 cents per annum in advance. The editor evidently had the collection costs in mind when he demanded an advance payment. This paper, as was the case in all of the papers, promises improvement in the future, for on the second page we read: "As this is our initial number, we hope that all deficiencies appertaining to amateur news will be overlooked as we intend to improve with age." The principal news item under the heading of "Shorts" on the third

page is that "Johnnie R.B.C. is dead . . . (in love)."

Next the *Florida Sun*, a four-page paper, in size, $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with subject matter across the page, and the editorial policy of the paper announced in black type under the heading as being "fearless." The copy before me is Volume 1, Number 2, August '78, announcing its home town to be Hawkinsville, Florida. Subscription rates are given as 6 cents per year, ads 1 cent per word, circulation over two hundred and fifty. We are further advised in this little paper that Florida can now boast of seven amateur papers. Here again, news or personal items are entirely missing.

Then we have *The Sun*, Volume 1, Number 1, 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, dated July '78; also owing its allegiance to the town of Hawkinsville, Florida, and having the same editor, one G. E. Bryson. It is apparent that the *Florida Sun* succeeded *The Sun*, for *The Sun* is Volume 1, Number 1, July '78, and the *Florida Sun* is Volume 1, Number 2, August '78.

The Mite is the last of these items from the New York Public Library, published in Orlando, Florida, in April, without any year given. It is four pages, and announces on the front page:



NEWSPAPERS IN MINIATURE

ALL AMATEUR RIGHTS

TIS LITTLE — BUT LOUD!

DIGNIFIED (?) BUT NOT PROUD.

Youth was evidently in the saddle politically at the time, for on the second page we read, "Hurrah! for young Democrat and Tilden."

Not the least interesting of the miniature newspapers is that of the nomadic *News-Letter of the LXIVmos*, a society of miniature book collectors with members located in every corner of the globe. The society issued monthly an interesting little magazine of from eight to twenty-four pages, edited in Boston, Massachusetts, but printed and mailed each month by a member in a different city of America or Europe. It was sent to its readers from Paris, London, Munich, Leipzig, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Chicago, and other points.

As a contribution to the library table of the Royal Palace of Lilliputia, the late William Edwin Rudge, one of the country's foremost printers, reproduced the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, issue of this little paper to a size $1\frac{5}{8}$ by 1 inch. This little trinket is widely sought by collectors, and deserves a conspicuous place in the micro-bibliophile collection.

LILLIPUTIAN NEWSPAPERS

The *Literary Digest* of April 16, 1936, carried a story headed *Journalistic Little Nemo — Editor of "World's Smallest Newspaper" Crashes New York*. The article tells the story of Bruce Hoefer, nicknamed "Buster," who is the one-man staff of the *Sheboygan* (Wisconsin) *Weekly*. This young man, eleven years old, has been publishing this little newspaper for three years. He acts as reporter, copy-reader, editor, advertising and circulation manager, cartoonist, printer and publisher. That the fame of the editor is not purely local was evidenced by the fact that he was invited to New York by the American Newspaper Publishers Association to attend their Convention in April, 1936, and was entertained royally by publishers, theatrical magnates, baseball players, and others in the public eye. The newspaper is written on a typewriter and reproduced on a ditto duplicator. In size, it is 8½ by 6½ inches, and varies from twelve to sixteen pages, according to the available time that the young editor can take from his school work. Here is one of his editorials:

"In the first place, be alert, not lazy. Get new ideas. Original ideas make you a success. You must have writing in you, but don't get foolish. Don't get mixed up in politics, be neutral, you may make

SHEBOYGAN WEEKLY

'THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEWSPAPER'

REPRODUCED ON A DITTO DUPLICATOR

EDITED BY BUSTER HOEFER

VOL 3 NO 8 SHEBOYGAN WISCONSIN May 3, 1936.

**SENATOR METCALF FROM THE
UNITED STATES SENATE SENT
IN SOME NICE POEMS AND A
SUBSCRIPTION TO EDITOR....**

The editor received a very nice letter from a Senator in Washington, D.C. His name is Senator Metcalf and he is from Rhode Island. It is sure nice to have a Senator for a subscriber and I'm printing the poems because he thought I might like to reprint them for my paper:

"AMERICA, 1936"

"My Country, 'tis of thee,
Land of lost liberty,
F.D. I sing!

Land where my pigs
have died,
Land where professors
tried,

To take me for a ride--
Lest Freedom ring!

Compliments of

Senator Metcalf;
"Gosh, little deficit,
Don't you cry
You'll be a crisis
Bye and-bye"

--Author Unknown.

Now this is from the editor again (More on page 3)

..MARCH OF FEET.....
Watch Where They Go

.....

Like I said when I started THE MARCH OF FEET in my paper, it was almost on the order of my editorial "NOW WHAT", but more about what's going to happen in the future.

MARCH OF FEET really means about our feet. If we watch where they go, we could stop a lot of accidents everywhere on the radio & in the papers we read how many are killed by being careless and not watching where the feet are going.

I think it would be a good idea if we children started a MARCH OF FEET club all over the country to try and stop having accidents. We ought to have a big safety campaign all over the country, and have the same rules all over, so it would be easier to learn them. You see New York City has a safety organization for children. I talked to some of the big policemen in New York about it, and
(continued on page 3)

[Reduced from 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches]

enemies on the other side. Give advantage to your points. Don't gyp. Remember with Andrew Carnegie, 'Quality before quantity.' Admit your mistakes when wrong."

He issues about four hundred copies, and charges a subscription of \$1.00 per year for the paper. We have reproduced here the front page of his May 3, 1936, edition. He himself states that he issues the paper about once every two weeks. He is entirely unconventional in his set-up, and does not hesitate to break a word at the end of the line, no matter what the result may be. This can best be illustrated by the reproduction. The wide newspaper comment this young man has received will undoubtedly plant the seed of journalism in many a youthful mind, and be responsible for many similar ventures throughout our country, which in turn may lead onward to bigger things in the future.

The final little item can hardly be called a miniature newspaper, yet it is a reproduction of the front page of the *Harvard Crimson*. It is undated, but apparently for the year 1930. It is printed in red, and is in size 4½ by 3¼ inches. Printed over the page in black script is the following:

LILLIPUTIAN NEWSPAPERS

THE HARVARD CRIMSON

REQUESTS THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY

AT A SMALL DANCE

TO BE HELD IN THE SANCTUM

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH AT 10 O'CLOCK.

PLEASE REPLY

STAGS, \$3.00

COUPLES, \$4.00

The inner pages of the little paper announce the committees in charge.

As a fitting climax to this story of American Newspapers, we are able to record that, in 1876, George P. Rowell & Company, of New York, published a miniature reproduction of the *American Newspaper Directory* of 1776, a sixteen-page pamphlet, 2 by 1½ inches, which recorded the story of many of the newspapers then in existence in the United States. The subscription price was quoted in shillings and pence, and the first item upon which my eyes rest is the following:

“BOSTON, *The Mass. Spy*; four pages; size of page 8 x 10; Thursdays; subscription 6s. 6d.; established 1770, editor, Isaiah Thomas; publishers, Fowle & Thomas; office Union Street, near the Market.

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Isaiah Thomas is too well known to bibliophiles to enlarge on him in this connection. He was the founder of the American Antiquarian Society, of which my good friend, Robert W. G. Vail, is Librarian.

A SINGLE EDITION NEWSPAPER

I HAVE frequently felt that some small newspaper, newly acquired, deserved to be characterized as "unique." There can be no doubt, however, that the little item we are now to consider deserves this title without fear of contradiction. *The Pickwick* was a manuscript newspaper, in size 10 by 8 inches, and comprised four pages, two columns to a page, entirely written by hand. But one copy of each issue was published during the year 1844 or 1845, by none other than Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888) when she was about twelve years old.

The story is told in *Little Women* of the origin of the little paper. About the time of its issue secret societies were the vogue. The Alcott girls decided to organize such a group, and they called it "P.C." This was done because of their admiration for Dickens, and, of course, indicated the organization as being the Pickwick Club. The society existed for about a year, and met Saturday evenings in the big garret of the Alcott home. Chairs were arranged in a row before a table, upon which were placed four badges of different colors, each bearing the

initials "P.C.," and the weekly was called *The Pickwick*.

Each of the sisters contributed something to the paper. Louisa, or "Jo," was the Editor. Sharply at seven o'clock the members climbed to the Clubhouse, tied their badges around their heads, and took their seats with great solemnity. The members of the Club were Elizabeth (Beth), Louisa (Jo), Anna (Meg), and the younger sister, Abby May.

The early issues of *The Pickwick* were written by Louisa. Later, the name of the paper was changed to *The Olive Leaf, Mr. Pickwick, Editor*. The sisters adopted *noms de plume*: Louisa being "Augustus Snodgrass"; Elizabeth, who was always round and rosy, "Tracey Tupman"; Amy was "Nathaniel Winkle," and Meg, the eldest, was "Samuel Pickwick." The President read the paper, which was filled with original tales, poetry, strange advertisements, criticisms, and household hints.

Through the kindness of Miss Beatrice Gunn, of Boston, formerly of the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*, reproductions of an original copy of *The Pickwick* have been made possible for this volume, and will be found in the pocket on the inside of the back cover.

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In the "Poet's Corner," on the front page of each issue, was a poem by Louisa. The reproduction presents for the first time a poem written to the mother of the four girls, over Louisa's signature.

Miss Alcott began her writing at the age of six. She inherited her talent from her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, whom Carlisle called "The Potato Quixote," and to whom Louisa undoubtedly referred in later life when she defined a philosopher as a man up in a balloon, with his family and friends holding the ropes which confined him to earth, and trying to haul him down.

Although precocious little girls, their contributions to *The Pickwick* and *The Olive Leaf* gave every evidence that the sisters still possessed impish, childish ways. In *The Olive Leaf*, Number 3, on the last page, for instance, they record a most important bit of news under the caption "Weekly Report."

MEG — Good.

JO — Bad.

BETH — Very good.

AMY — Middling.

And again, the following invitation is issued:

"THE DUSTPAN SOCIETY will meet on Wednesday next, and parade in the upper story of the Club

House. All members to appear in uniform, and shoulder their brooms at nine precisely."

This little newspaper has justified its right to be included in this volume on Lilliputian Newspapers. Surely, it qualifies under both headings, and might well be adopted by many parents as a means of interesting the young folk of the household after the dinner hour of the evening, or during stormy weather, or when for some other purpose they may be confined to their homes.

MAGAZINES IN MINIATURE

AMERICAN

IF WE are going to cater to our Lilliputian literary folk, they should have humorous as well as more serious magazines to read, and so we are able to offer them a miniature copy of *Life*, bearing no date but numbered 4, and copyrighted, 1916. It is an illustrated copy with several colored plates, contains twenty pages, and is $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size. The front cover in colors pictures an old G.A.R. veteran with a flag thrown over his left shoulder, "specs" on the end of his nose, directing the attention to the flag of a small tot of perhaps six years, dressed in a sailor uniform, an old cane, with a butter knife tied to the end representing a bayonet, over his shoulder, and his curly, golden locks surmounted with an Admiral's hat made from newspaper. The rear cover in color portrays a young couple knocking at the door of the Justice of the Peace, upon which a sign has been posted, "Gone for the day fishing." A little box in his hand, containing a plain gold ring, convinces us that the caption under the picture really does indicate "Hard Luck."

MAGAZINES IN MINIATURE

Our little friends will be disappointed, upon opening a copy of the *Saturday Evening Post*, on the front cover of which is a cherubic little lad, clothed in a small garment which mothers for generations have kept together with a safety pin. In his right hand a large monkey wrench, and over his left shoulder a great big automobile number-plate bearing the numerals 1925. The magazine, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size, and containing forty pages, at first gives promise of interesting subject matter, but, alas, turning the cover pages, discloses mere advertising matter and a review of the reading matter for the year gone by. Similar disappointments will be experienced in taking from the miniature-library table copies of *Cosmopolitan* and *Collier's Weekly*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, both perfect replicas in color of the original magazine, but which prove upon opening to be advertising booklets for a New York Chain Restaurant Corporation.

The *Pocket Carpet Bag*, calling itself a miniature monthly magazine, was published in 1853, the copy before me being indicated as Old Series Number 205, New Series Number 1. The magazine called attention to the fact that it embraced tales, sketches, poetry, and witticisms. It was $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in

size, ninety-six pages, with the printed matter running across the page, and no illustrations. The front cover lengthwise was illustrated with an old-fashioned carpet bag with the words "The Pocket Carpet Bag" over the top of the bag. The magazine was published by George K. Snow, whose address was 5 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and the subscription price was \$1.50 per year in advance. Postmasters were authorized to receive subscriptions and to forward the money, rather an unusual way to sell magazines.

The *Weekly Magazine*. Just before closing the manuscript for this little book, I dropped into an antique- and old-book store in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and on top of the proprietor's desk was a little magazine published by David C. Cook Publishing Company, Elgin, Illinois, and 36 Washington Street, Chicago. The little paper was 3 by 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, three columns to a page, and the issue before me was Volume VIII, Number 41, dated October 12, 1895. The leading article on the front page concerned "Grandma Plunkett's Journeys." The balance of the stories were of a type which one would ordinarily find in a Sunday-School magazine. It contained four pages, was issued as a serial weekly

MAGAZINES IN MINIATURE

Sunday-School paper, and evidently sold in quantities of five or more to Sunday Schools, where they were distributed to the youngsters. No single subscriptions were taken.

The *Miniature Magazine*. This paper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, comprising eight pages, comes to me from some unknown point. It is dated July, 1818, Volume I, Number 2. The publisher's name, the city of publication, or other information which might help locate its origin are missing. It is described here purely for record purposes. The leading story covers four pages, and deals with "The Number Seven, which is composed of the two first perfect numbers, equal and unequal, three and four; for the number two, consisting of repeated unity, which is no number, is not perfect. It comprehends the primary numerical triangle, or trine, and is square or quartile, conjunctions considered, by the favourers of planetary influence as of the most benign aspect."

Then follow many events in the history of the world which were covered by the numeral Seven. Perhaps, the most interesting of the various items are these:

"The life of man is divided into *seven* ages, as follows:

LILLIPUTIAN NEWSPAPERS

In *seven* months a child may be born and live, and not before; and anciently it was not named before the seventh day, not being accounted to have life before that periodical day.

The teeth spring out in the *seventh* month, and are shed and renewed in the *seventh* year, when infancy is changed into childhood, and puberty begins.

At thrice *seven* years the faculties are developed, and manhood begins, and we become legally competent to all civil acts.

At four times *seven* man is in full possession of his strength.

At five times *seven* he is fit for the business of the world.

At six times *seven* he becomes grave and wise (or never).

At *seven* times *seven* he is in his apogée, and from that time decays.

At eight times *seven* he is in his first climacteric.

At nine times *seven* he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger.

And ten times *seven* has, by the Royal Prophet, been pronounced the period of human life."

MAGAZINES IN MINIATURE

But we are more fortunate in opening a copy of the *National Geographic Magazine*, 7 by 5 inches in size, to find twenty-four pages of delightful reading, and many beautifully colored illustrations for which this magazine is so justly famous. True, this little "bit" does not reproduce any special issue of the magazine, but rather reproduces pages from several, yet nevertheless it is a valuable acquisition to our collection.

Popular Science Magazine comes under the same classification, 6 by 4 inches in size, and containing thirty-two pages of miscellaneous matter from the larger magazine. They are complete in themselves, however, and afford our small readers a still greater diversity of reading matter. Both this little magazine and the *National Geographic Magazine* are used as circulation builders by their publishers.

The *Architectural Forum*, a magazine devoted to architects and builders, literally filled with illustrations of homes and new units for homes, is bound together by a spiral spring running the entire length of the spine of the magazine. In April, 1936, for circulation promotion, they issued a miniature cover of their magazine, in size $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The folder is one of four pages, the interior of which in-

cludes matter intended to interest prospective subscribers. The last page was used for addressing. The entire folder is used as a postcard.

More recently still, the publishers have issued a small reproduction of the cover with spiral, in size $3\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches, printed in black with white letters, the insert matter being blank pages, the intention being to use the little reproduction as a notebook.

The *Long Island Real Estate Review*. This is a miniature edition of a real-estate magazine of twenty-nine pages, in size 3 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The magazine was published by Merrick Publishing Company of New York City, and was issued for advertising purposes. The magazine records sales of property on Long Island, listings of property, and various articles of interest to prospective Long Island citizens. No date is given. The back page advises us that the sum of \$750,000,000 is being spent in the improvement of transit facilities in and around New York City, most of which is being spent on Long Island. Subscription price of magazine was \$1.00 per year.

Before we cross the ocean to add to our collection the many English and German miniature publications, we must pause for a moment to scan the *Kamloops Wawa*. While larger than many of the

others, being $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size, not only was it miniature in *format*, but it had a staff of one, was printed on a portable press which accompanied the printer-publisher-editor-scribe-priest on his long journey among the Indians of British Columbia. "Wawa," a Chinook (Indian) word means talk, speak, or echo, while "Kamloops" is the name of a town where Père Le Jeune, a missionary priest, made his headquarters during his pilgrimage among the Indians. The paper was printed in a shorthand designed by Father Le Jeune to be read by the Indians. That he was successful is evidenced by the fact that thousands of the Indians learned to read this new language and thus the Scriptures. Written in an International language, "set-up" in stenographic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor, editor, reporter, printer, and publisher all in one, this little weekly seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired.

MINIATURE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

EUROPEAN

PREVIOUS reference has been made to the miniature *London Times* which was reproduced for Queen Mary's Doll House. This is the most famous of the miniature newspapers largely because of its association with and publicity derived from the Queen's Doll House. It was made in 1924, and the type-form of this issue is $2\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches, and within that width are several columns. The paper is so reduced as to be quite unreadable, and is made really worse by a powerful glass. Headlines are distinguishable, and on the last page advertised names, such as Harrod's, Christie, Manson, Woods, and others are embalmed for posterity. There are four pages only, printed on Bible paper. Pictures of the Doll House Library show a copy of this little paper lying on one of the upholstered chairs.

A later edition of the *London Times*, dated November 12, 1932, is a seven-column paper of eight pages. It is not a reproduction of a complete paper but a group of miscellaneous pages. On one of the inside pages are two half-page illustrations of Ti-

MINIATURE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

tania's Palace, a miniature doll house created by Sir Neville Wilkinson, and which has been taken on a tour of various cities of the world for display purposes. It is a beautiful specimen of man's ability to create in miniature. In this doll house there is a library with a number of miniature books and some miniature magazines. The publishers of this edition of the *London Times* have contributed a number of copies to the writer for the purpose of including them in this book.

An interesting miniature specimen of the *Times Weekly Edition* is that of Friday, December 10, 1935, being Number 2,032 of Volume xxxix. This little paper is 6 by 4 inches with brown-paper covers, the paging being from 1045 to 1072, therefore comprising twenty-seven pages of four columns each. The front cover and inside of the front cover are entirely of advertising. Most conspicuous on the front page is that of Cross & Blackwell, manufacturers of jams and jellies which grace many of our American breakfast tables. The rear outside cover is the *London Gazette*, regarding various military appointments of the British Empire, as well as retirements and promotions. Much of the subject matter in the interior pages pertains to the War, and features particularly

President Wilson's message to the American Congress, indicating a changed attitude of our President, the chief points being: "Vigorous denunciation of pro-Germans and proposals for adequate laws to deal with their activities; insistence upon National Preparedness for the security of the United States; possession of a standing army no larger than the requirements of peace-time necessitated. the duties of citizens to defend the state is asserted."

Such a magazine illustrates the thought the writer has in mind for the perpetuation of newspapers which chronicle important historical events. The *Weekly* is convenient to handle, is readily readable with a glass, and to many younger people may be read without the use of a glass. It illustrates the typography and set-up and advertising matter of the time in question, and together with similar reproductions would prove to be an important addition to any library.

The *London Daily Mail* issue for February 17, 1925, has been reduced to a size of $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, containing eight pages, and the July 4, 1927, issue of the same paper is reduced to a larger size of $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, and containing eight pages. The front pages of both issues are completely covered with advertising matter, news items being relegated to the inside

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pages, the back page being devoted to illustrated news, the larger issue bearing a likeness of Helen Wills, the tennis champion, in a characteristic pose of action.

Still a third edition of the *Daily Mail* occurs, that of June 28, 1928, also $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, but containing twenty pages. This particular issue dwells at length on free accident insurance to all readers of the *Mail* who have signed a registration blank found in the paper, which requests the newsdealer to deliver the paper to them until further notice. If injured or killed in railroad accidents or other means described, the relations of the victim receive certain specified insurance payments. We are told that the newspaper has recently paid out the sum of \$250,000 as a result of four deaths in the Darlington train wreck, a full story of which is chronicled in this issue. A most effective circulation builder, we must all agree.

In 1874 there appeared a miniature edition of *Fun Almanac*, containing numerous illustrated jokes. The *Almanac* was edited by the famous humorist Tom Hood, and in size measured $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and contained sixteen pages. On the first page is a picture of a balloon, bearing the title of the paper and

the year of issue, while at the foot of the page are the words "Dallas Type." This presumably was the method of production used by the printer, L. C. Dallas.

Also, on this page is an advertisement of "Cobwebs from an Empty Skull," by Dod Grile, a name now familiar as the pseudonym of Ambrose Bierce, who, between 1872 and 1876, lived in London and was on the staff of *Fun*, publishing during this time three books under the pen name of Dod Grile. The balance of the little paper is filled with humorous pictures similar to those contained in *Life* or *Judge*, the leading American humor magazines.

Wilbur Macey Stone, dean of American microphiles, in an article on *Miniature Newspapers* in the *News-Letter of LXIVmos* for May 15, 1928, tells us of the little English magazine *Spare Moments*, the type form of which was $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The parent magazine boasted a circulation of 300,000 within a month of its first issue. This wee sheet is dated March 1, 1890, and the characters are so small and so poorly printed as to be read with difficulty even with a strong glass.

News of the World is the caption at the top of a little paper, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, containing sixteen

EPPS'S COCOA.

RAIN KILLER

J. & P. GOATS' SEWING EDITIONS

[illegible]

BUNTER'S SERVING



BROSBY HALL

RED HEART RUM

FROM THE USUAL PERSONAL PROPERTIES OF OTHER PERSONS

PAINTER'S SECRET'S CHOCOLATE PEANUTS

DATE/STEP:

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pages, which boasts a new certified sale exceeding three million copies. This issue bears the date of November 13, 1927. Each of the inside pages contains a panel in the center of the page, four columns wide, calling attention to the merits of the paper in a different language, including Turkish, Russian, Japanese, and Jewish.

Heavier reading is offered to our reader of small books and newspapers in the *Literary World*, published in London, this issue bearing the date of January 25, 1884. This little weekly journal, selling at one penny the copy, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and contains sixteen pages of reading matter uninterrupted by advertising matter, all of which is grouped together on the last two pages, being mostly literary in flavor with one exception, that of Ceylon Tea, occupying two-thirds of the last page.

The *New York Herald, Paris Edition*, has been photographed on a single sheet, in size $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and dated June 3, 1928. The leading news story, in which apparently even American residents in Paris were interested, advises us that "Smith regarded as Houston victor on second or third ballot — and may be first." About one-third of the front page is covered with a map of the United States, in-

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dicating in black the states which Mr. Smith would be expected to carry. This little issue is part of a series of similar reproductions, either by planograph or some other mechanical method, issued in Germany, with the front page only of many of the leading newspapers. The reproductions are not clear and are difficult to read under a magnifying glass. They cover the following papers:

NATIONAL ZEITUNG

NEUE BURCHER ZEITUNG

SUNDAY NEWS

L'ILLUSTRÉ

BERLINER TAGEBLATT

BERLINER MORGEN ZEITUNG

DER WELT SPIEGEL

(This last-named paper carries a full page photograph of President von Hindenburg)

Pall Mall Gazette. This little paper, in size $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is dated June 30, 1873, comprising sixteen uncut pages, perfectly legible, and is a Dallas-type reproduction, published by permission of the owners of the *Gazette* by Duncan C. Dallas at 362 Gray's Inn Road, London. The news pages are two columns, while the advertising pages are four col-

umns. The leading story is headed "Ministerial Prospects in France": "The extreme quiet which prevails in France makes it extremely difficult to forecast what is likely to happen there. There is hardly wind enough to float even the proverbial straw." The last page contains advertisements of the then leading magazines, such as Fraser's, various new books, and food products such as Harvey Sauce, Lea & Perrin's Sauce, more familiarly known as Worcestershire Sauce," and other products such as whiskey, soaps, and colognes.

Our old friend, *The Spectator*, celebrates its hundredth anniversary with a four-page reproduction of its edition of August 25, 1928, being Number 5226. Its size is $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Only the first page carries the reproduction of the periodical, the other three pages being devoted to straight sales-talk in the interest of increased circulation.

Having considered American humorous magazines in miniature, it might be well to consider some of the English humorous magazines, the first being a copy of *Punch*, dated August 17, 1927, in size $5\frac{5}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The front cover border is in red. The exterior of the cover portrays Punch as an editor with a quill pen in his hand, sitting across the table

from him is his dog, who is seated on a pile of *Punch* magazines, a ruffle around his neck, a hat on his head surmounted by a large ostrich plume. One of the inside pictures is of a man seated at a telephone in a *robe de nuit*, a revolver at his head and the receiver of the telephone pointed at a burglar, who is so astounded that he has dropped his loot on the floor. The man of the house remarked to the burglar, "N-now, I am going to ring up the police, and if you drop your hands, I f-fire!" One does not need to read the text to note the nervousness when he is portrayed as having the revolver to his head and pointing the telephone at the burglar instead of the revolver. This magazine is ponderous in size, compared to the reproduction of *Punch* made for the Queen's Doll House. This little magazine is 2 inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, dated August 24, 1921, and carries the numerals 4177. It is apparently not a complete magazine. It comprises twenty pages taken at random from the periodical. It is legible under a glass, and is profusely illustrated.

Country Life has also been reproduced for the Queen's Doll House, about the size of a postage stamp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It contains twenty-four pages of illustrated articles, each page of which car-

COUNTRY LIFE

Vivella

地址: 上海南京路 100 号
 电话: 23456789

REMOVALS
 THE 2000-2001
 SCHOOL BRED

WHITELEYS
Decorations

La Folle

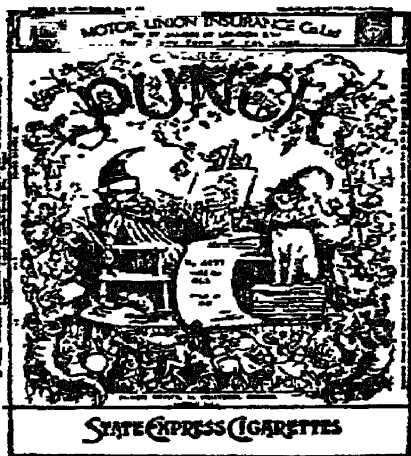
PANIPAT

Abstract

Journal of Management Education

✓

ROK



ries a different date, but all in 1923, at which time the Doll House was completed. The front page is entirely of advertisements, while the interior pages are illustrated with photographs of dogs, horses, birds, furniture, yachts, cattle, and beautiful homes.

There will also be found in the library of the Queen's Doll House tiny copies of *The Field*, *Saturday Life*, *Tit-Bits*, and *Pearson's Magazine*. The *Tit-Bits* in my collection is $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, unbound, comprising sixteen pages and dated September 5, 1885. The printed matter is difficult to read even under a microscope. The subject matter, however, as announced by the heading of the paper, indicates that these are bits of interesting news from all the most interesting books, periodicals, and newspapers in the world.

The next item cannot be called a magazine or newspaper, but it is a masterpiece, and comprises a completely and profusely illustrated catalogue of chemical and scientific apparatus published by an old London firm — Townsend & Mercer, in 1798. This catalogue, which is a twelfth edition, contains seven hundred and sixteen pages, and measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The type is about the size of brilliant.

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Mr. Thomas Warburton of Manchester, England, a collector of miniature books, newspapers, and magazines for over thirty years, recently unearthed from a forgotten hiding place many items not found in the possession of the average collector. For record purposes there follows in chronological order a list of these little treasures:

1873, *June 30th. Pall Mall Gazette*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, in the Dallastype process.

1874, *June 10th. The Typographic Etching Company* reproduces a page of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for June 10th, 1874, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1881, *October 22nd. Tit-Bits*, Volume 1, Number 1. This is a well known humorous and topical weekly, still going strong with a wide family- and traveling-public. In the early years of its existence it was published in Manchester. Consisting of sixteen pages, it measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and was issued at one penny.

1882, *March 24th. Glasgow Evening Citizen*, Volume XVIII, Number 5520. Published at one half-penny, it contains four pages and measures $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1885, *September 15th. Tit-Bits*. Volume VIII, Number 203. This is a facsimile of a later issue, and

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is much smaller than the previous one, measuring only $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1886, *August 28th*. The *Sheffield Weekly Newspaper*. A weekly family newspaper containing, among other attractions, a children's section incorporating a "Kind Hearted Brigade," members of which received a white-metal medal denoting membership. In 1887 this newspaper changed its name to the *Weekly Telegraph*. The size of this miniature facsimile is $2\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it contains eight pages. The type is so illegible that it is not possible to quote the news.

1891, *May*. *Good Words*. This is a monthly magazine of the home reading type, edited by Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., and this issue contains Chapters 17 to 20 of J. M. Barrie's *The Little Minister*, running as a serial. Other literary contributors included Conan Doyle and Mrs. Oliphant, and the magazine attracted such well known illustrators as Walter Crane, Lindley, Sambourne, J. MacWhirter, and Herbert Railton. It contains seventy-two pages of illustrated text and two plates, also eighteen pages of advertisements and a printed, rust-colored wrapper, the price being sixpence. Size $4\frac{15}{16}$ by $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches, and the original was 10 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Al-

though a magazine, this reprint was apparently prepared about November, because a new Christmas story by Conan Doyle is announced.

1892, *July 30th. Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*, Volume II, Number 5. An illustrated journal having all the text in shorthand. Has twelve pages, measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and was published at one penny.

1897, *April 3rd. Birmingham Daily Mail*, Number 9775. Illustrated, contains six pages and is $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1898, *April 24th. Pitman's French Weekly*, Volume I, Number 4. An illustrated, serio-comic journal, in French and English, having fourteen pages, measuring 5 by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and costing one penny. The size of original was 10 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1898, *January 9th. The Empire*, Number 724. This is an illustrated Manchester Sunday newspaper established in 1884, and still existing under a new name, the *Empire News*, and the facsimile represents our largest example. Issued then at one penny, it has eight pages plus four extra pages of advertisements in normal type, and measures $8\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. As a news-sheet, it has the distinction of be-

ing the first English provincial Sunday paper, and the front page certifies a "First issue of 500,000 for free circulation." Out of this vast number I wonder how many copies survive.

1901, *December. Sales Prices — Supplement to the Connoisseur* Volume I, Number 1. This facsimile is not a full reprint, consists of four pages only instead of twenty-four pages in the original which was folio size, and was published at eightpence per month. The miniature measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

1902, *January 15th. Daily Dispatch*, Number 609. Illustrated. This issue of a Manchester paper contains news of the Boer War. Published at one half-penny — a pioneer for a morning paper at this price, I believe. It has eight pages and measures 8 by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

1902, *September. Sale Prices*, Volumes I and X. A reprint of a later issue of this journal of the same size but containing eight pages. The original had forty pages. This monthly died in September, 1914, a martyr to the Great War.

1908, *September 2nd. Punch*, Volume CXXXV, Number 3504. Although actually not a reprint of any particular number of this well known weekly,

it contains eight pages of various illustrations by famous *Punch* artists, including Phil May, and in size is $5\frac{3}{8}$ by 4 inches.

1910, *July 24th. News of the World War*, Volume CXXXVI, Number 3483. An illustrated Sunday newspaper established in 1843. A penny paper, it totals sixteen pages and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches. This issue contains a report of the inquest on Mrs. Crippen, and the ocean chase after Dr. Crippen for the murder of his wife. This will be fresh in the memory of many readers. There is also a chapter of a new serial by Alice and Claude Asprey, *The Missing Million*.

1911, *April 25th. Daily Sketch*, Number 662. A morning picture-paper, having sixteen pages, and being $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It cost one penny.

1912, *April 1st. Daily Sketch*. Another facsimile reprint, same size as previous item, but the facsimile was actually printed on April 25, 1912. It contains a picture of the ill-fated liner *Titanic* being towed out of Belfast dock — the city of its birth.

1912, *June. Financial Review of Reviews*, Volume VIII, Number 80. Quite a tome, having two hundred pages of financial matter, sixteen pages of advertisements, and printed wrapper, being $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$

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inches. The original measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weighed one pound, and was issued at one shilling per month.

1914, *July 19th. Mechanical World*, Volume LII, Number 1333. Twelve pages of illustrated text and sixteen pages advertisements, including wrapper, size $5\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches, and cost one penny per week.

1914, *September 11th. Manchester Evening Mail*, Number 8814. Late war edition. Illustrated and nearly all War News. Four pages, size $8\frac{1}{8}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The paper is now defunct.

1921, *December 15th. Daily Dispatch*, Number 6822. Another facsimile of this Manchester morning paper, now having twelve pages for one penny, and measuring $6\frac{5}{8}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Postscript

The writer has attempted to record all the known miniature or reproductions of American and European newspapers and magazines. He fully realizes that there are, however, many existing of which he has no record. Believing that this subject will grow in interest, and that it may point the way to a perpetuation in the future of specimens of newspapers and magazines, both here and abroad, it is his hope that publishers or collectors who know of examples not here recorded will report the information concerning such issues to the writer, to the end that these may later be included in the future literature on this subject.

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